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FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
(FONSI)

The attached environmental assessment is an analysis and discussion of the environmental impacts associated with the proposed force structure changes for Eaker Air Force Base (AFB). The proposed action includes the activities resulting from the Carlucci Commission on Base Closure and Realignment recommendation to close Pease AFB and the forced retirement of B52s by Congress. The closure of Pease AFB will result in the transfer of one KC-135 to Eaker AFB. Eaker AFB will also receive a KC-135 Flight Simulator that was scheduled for construction at Pease. By gaining a KC-135 it is estimated that Eaker will also be gaining 16 military personnel. Congress's decision to retire B52s will result in the loss of two such aircraft at Eaker AFB. With this action it is estimated that Eaker will lose 53 military personnel and 2 civilians.

The actions of the Carlucci Commission are exempt from alternative analyses under Public Law 100-526, thus no alternatives were considered for the transfer of the KC-135. The no action alternative was considered for the B-52 retirement and the reassignment of the flight simulator but was rejected. In order to stop retirement of B-52s, Congress would be required to allocate funding for maintaining these aircraft. This is not a viable alternative. The no action alternative would also stop Eaker AFB aircrews to continue to travel to other bases to receive training. An alternative to no action would be to construct the flight simulator at another base. Again this would not give Eaker AFB the training capability it needs.

The assessment shows that aside from impacts to Socioeconomic Resources all other environmental concerns will not be effected or will be impacted for only a short duration. It is estimated that the loss of personnel will result in a 2% reduction in the total economic contributions the base makes to the Economic Impact Region (EIR). Due to the size of the EIR this would be considered an insignificant effect.

After considering the nature of the action, the existing environment, and all foreseeable impacts on the environment, the environmental assessment has resulted in a finding of no significant impact.

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**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
OF THE
PROPOSED FORCE STRUCTURE CHANGES
AT BAKER AIR FORCE BASE
ARKANSAS**

**PREPARED BY:
97 CSG/DEEV**

AUGUST 1989

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Environmental Assessment (EA) examines the consequences of the proposed force structure changes and facility construction at Eaker Air Force Base (AFB), Arkansas. The assessment was prepared in compliance with Air Force Regulation (AFR) 19-2, which implements the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations.

The purpose of the EA is to provide a description and evaluation of the potential consequences of the proposed action on the human environment, including the natural or physical environment and the relationship of people with that environment. By regulation (AFR 19-2), the EA must lead to a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or a decision to take no action.

1.1 Purpose and Need for Action

The proposed action is needed in order to implement the recommendations of the Carlucci Commission on Base Closure and Realignment which will transfer one active duty KC-135 and a KC-135 Flight Simulator Facility from Pease AFB, New Hampshire to Eaker AFB. On May 3, 1988, the Defense Secretary chartered a special commission tasked with evaluating military installations and recommending changes to increase efficiency and reduce overall costs. The Congress subsequently endorsed this action with the passage of Public Law 100-526 in October 1988. The Commission completed their task in December 1988 and published their findings and recommendations in the Report to the Defense Secretary's Commission on Base Closure and Realignment. The realignment of Eaker AFB was part of the Commission's recommendations. The proposed action also includes the retirement of two B-52Gs. Due to the age of these aircraft, over 30 years old, and current budgetary restraints, Congress has mandated this retirement.

1.2 Setting and Site

Eaker AFB with an area of 3,286 acres, is located in northeastern Arkansas, in Mississippi County, approximately 11 miles from the Mississippi River and two miles from Missouri (Figure 1.2-1). The host organization for this base is the 97th Bombardment Wing with B-52G bomber and KC-135A tanker aircraft. The runway divides the base with housing, maintenance shops, and operation facilities covering the western portion. The eastern portion is comprised of the weapons storage and agricultural areas (Figure 1.2-2). Eaker AFB is bordered on the west by the City of Gosnell, on the southeast by the City of Blytheville, and on the north by agricultural land.

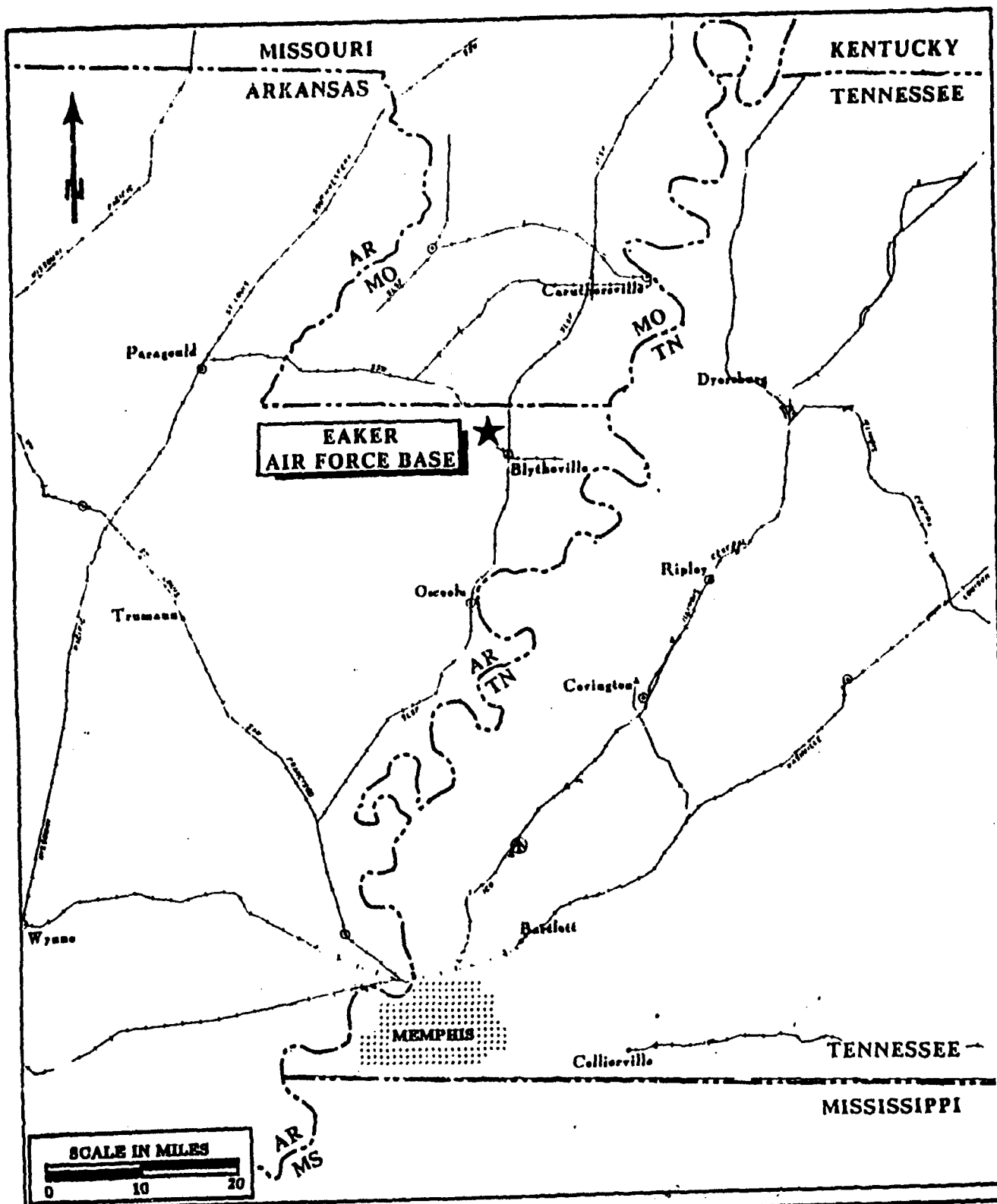


Figure 1.2-1
LOCATION OF EAKER AFB

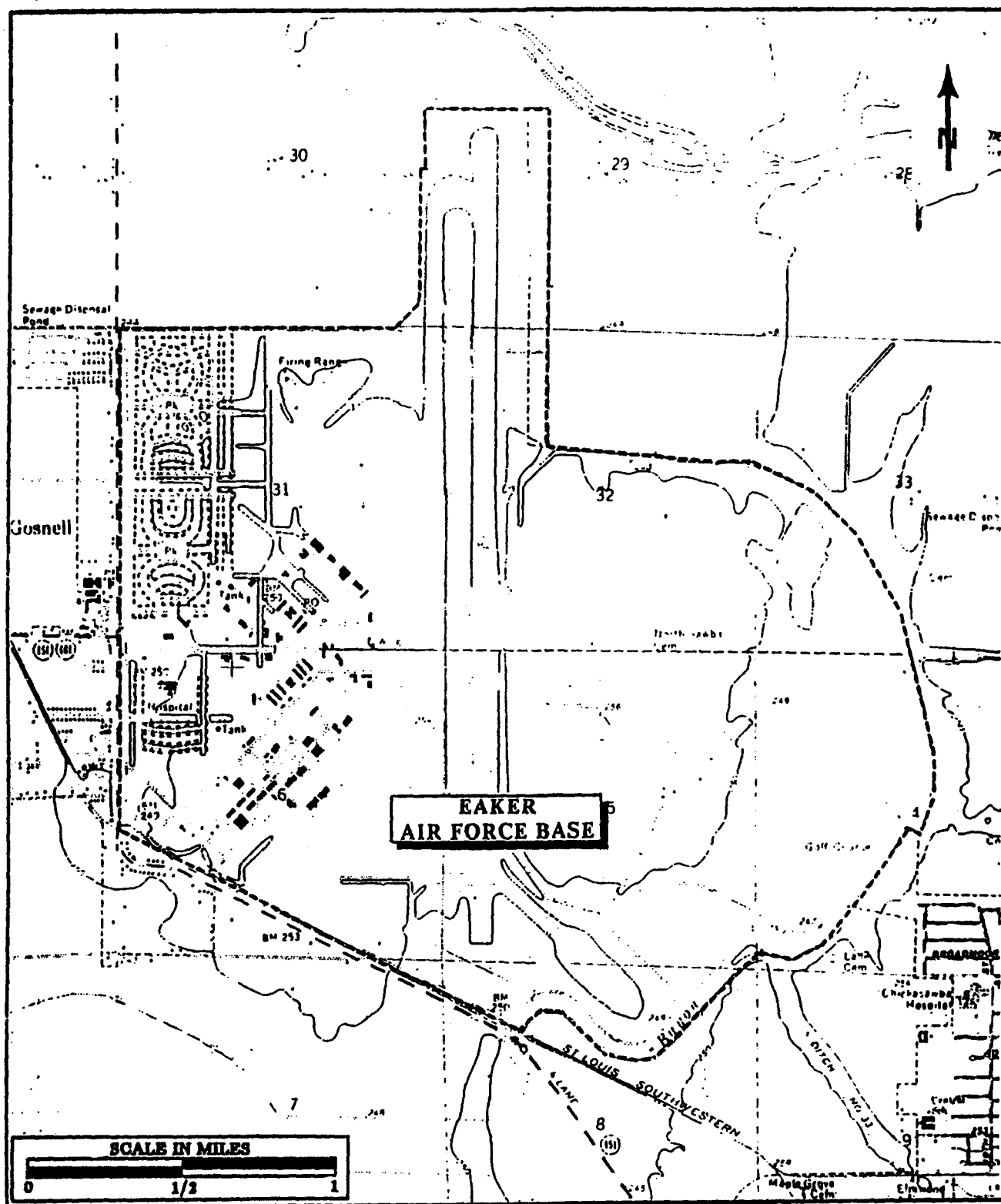


Figure 1.2-2
EAKER AFB

1.3 Force Structure

Eaker AFB is under the Strategic Air Command (SAC) and is the home of the 97th Bombardment Wing (BMW). The wing utilizes the B-52 bomber and the KC-135 tanker aircraft to conduct its mission. The Eaker AFB force structure is presented in Table 1.3-1.

TABLE 1.3-1
EAKER AFB FORCE STRUCTURE
(FOR FY 88)

Activity	Aircraft Type	Number Assigned	Estimated Sorties	Flying Hours
340 BMS	B-52G	16	983	5974
97 ARS	KC-135A	13	867	3204
71 FTW	T-37B	<u>4</u>	<u>1298</u>	<u>1728</u>
	TOTALS	33	3148	10906

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

2.1 Proposed Action

The proposed action is a change in the force structure at Eaker AFB to be accomplished in two parts within a two year period. The first part is the retirement of two B-52G bomber aircraft. This retirement has been mandated by Congress and is proposed for FY 90. It is estimated that the loss of these aircraft will result in a manpower reduction at Eaker AFB of 53 military personnel and 2 civilians.

The second part is the transfer of one active duty KC-135 refueling aircraft from Pease AFB, New Hampshire to Eaker AFB. This transfer is a result of the recommendations of the Carlucci Commission on Base Closure and Realignments. It is estimated that the addition of the one KC-135 will result in a manpower increase of 16 military personnel. This part of the proposed action is not expected to take place until FY 91.

The existing facilities at Eaker AFB are adequate to implement the proposed transfer of the KC-135. Though no new construction is required, due to the base closure Eaker AFB is receiving a KC-135 Flight Simulator Facility previously scheduled to be constructed at Pease.

2.2 Alternatives

Public Law 100-526 exempts the actions of the Commission on Base Closure and Realignment from alternative analyses under the provisions of NEPA. This law applies only to the portion of the proposed action that transfers one KC-135 from Pease AFB to Eaker AFB. Therefore, no alternatives were considered for this action.

2.2.1 No Action

The no action alternative is considered to be the Eaker AFB B-52G force remaining as it is, without reduction. This alternative is not feasible since Congress would have to allocate additional funding to maintain the aircraft. The no action alternative would also include Eaker AFB not receiving the Flight Simulator Facility previously scheduled to be constructed at Pease AFB. This alternative is not suitable because it would leave Eaker AFB without KC-135 training and cause aircrews to travel to other bases to obtain training.

2.2.2 Other Alternatives

Due to Congressional commitments and budgetary restraints there are no other options to the retirement of the B-52Gs. An alternative to Eaker AFB receiving the flight simulator is for it to go to another base. Again, this would leave Eaker without KC-135 training capability.

3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

Relevant aspects of the project's environmental setting and the relationship between the proposed action and specified environmental resources are presented in this section. Each resource is described as it currently exists--prior to implementation of the proposed force structure change. The selected resources are those considered germane to a discussion of potential impacts of the proposed action.

3.1 Soils

The base is located in the upper Mississippi Embayment of the Gulf Coastal Plain. Topography surrounding the base is typical of an alluvial plain: generally level with broad flats to gently sloping ridges and swales.

The soil inventory discussed below is based on the Soil Conservation Service soil surveys of Mississippi County (Soil Conservation Service, 1971). Field work for the survey was completed in 1966; soil names and descriptions were approved in 1967. Although the survey represents the soil conditions of 1967, land use, climate, vegetation, and other factors affecting soil formation at the site have not been significantly altered since. The soil descriptions, therefore, can be considered valid for 1989.

Surficial alluvial sediments deposited from the Mississippi River form the parent material of the soils in the county. Soils found at Eaker AFB and in the surrounding area fall in the Amagon-Dundee-Crevasse soil association which are typically described as either poorly-drained to somewhat poorly-drained loamy soils or are excessively-drained sandy soils.

Susceptibility of the soils to erosion, based on wind and sheet erosion on unvegetated or disturbed ground, is not a major concern of the Soil Conservation Service in the area.

3.2 Vegetation

Vegetation in the area surrounding and within Eaker AFB consists predominantly of agricultural land, converted from original native bottomland hardwood communities and grassland areas. The major crops grown in the area are cotton, soybeans, wheat and alfalfa. Patches of bottomland woodland and grassland still exist in the region, along with riparian zones adjacent to streams and rivers. Bottomland communities are dominated by cypress; other species include tupelo, willow, cottonwood, sycamore, water locust, river birch, red maple, ash and oak.

Eaker AFB is extensively developed, with no dense stands of vegetation or wooded area. Much land has been seeded with bermuda grass and ryegrass. Landscaping trees planted at the base include oak species, cypress, magnolia, dogwood, maple, honeylocust, sycamore and willow. Juniper, holly and laurel constitute shrubby ground cover. The eastern part of the base includes leased lands, where milo, soybeans and cotton are grown.

No federally-or state-listed rare, threatened or endangered plant species are known to occur in the area or on Eaker AFB.

3.3 Wildlife

Due to excessive development of the Eaker AFB area, no significant wildlife communities nor sensitive habitats occur. Small game mammals occur at relatively low densities, and include eastern cottontail rabbit, raccoon, Virginia opossum, gray squirrel, muskrat and fox. Songbirds such as cardinals, bluejays, robins, mockingbirds and sparrow, among others, are found on base; game birds include quails and doves. Predatory birds such as sharp-shinned hawk, red-tailed hawk and marsh hawk are found at low densities. A pond of about 2.5 acres is stocked with catfish, and some waterfowl make use of this habitat.

Federally-or state-listed rare, threatened, and endangered species possibly present in the area are listed in Table 3.3-1. No listed wildlife species are known to inhabit the base permanently. Cooper's hawk could occur as a transient; the bald eagle may also be seen occasionally as a migratory bird, due to the proximity of the site to the Mississippi River bluffs. The least tern is migratory and nests along the Mississippi River (See Figure 3.3-1).

3.4 Water Resources

Surface Water

Eaker AFB lies within the drainage system of the St. Francis River, a yazoo stream which empties into the Mississippi River 45 miles southwest of Memphis. Approximately ten miles west of the base is the Little River, a tributary to the St. Francis. Surface water at the base consists of two impoundment areas (Lake Pride, a one-acre pond, and Lake Razorback, a four-acre pond), Ditch Number 25, and Pemiscot Bayou (which has been dredged and is designated as Drainage Ditch 17). Surface runoff is drained eastwardly offbase through Pemiscot Bayou, the eastern border of the base, and westwardly through Ditch Number 15, a man-made storm drain.

The 100-year flood plain associated with the Pemiscot Bayou within the base boundaries forms a narrow strip around the bayou's western bank and crosses the Eaker AFB airfield.

TABLE 3.3-1
FEDERAL AND STATE LISTED RARE,
THREATENED OR ENDANGERED WILDLIFE SPECIES
POSSIBLY PRESENT IN THE REGION AROUND EAKER AFB

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	State Status	Distribution
1. American peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	E	E	May occur in region as migrant
2. Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	E	E	Occurs in region as migrant
3. Cooper's hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperi</i>	-	SA	Occurs in region, may occur on base occasionally
4. Fat pocketbook pearly mussel	<i>Potamilus capax</i>	-	E	May occur in region
5. Glossy ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	-	SA	Occurs in region
6. Hooded merganser	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	-	SA	Occurs in region
7. Least tern	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	E	E	May occur in region as migrant
8. Midwest worm snake	<i>Carphophis amoenus helenae</i>	-	SA	May occur in region
9. Red fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	-	SA	Occurs in region
10. Spotted dusky salamander	<i>Desmognathus fuscus conanti</i>	-	SA	May occur in region

Key: E = Endangered
SA = Special animal

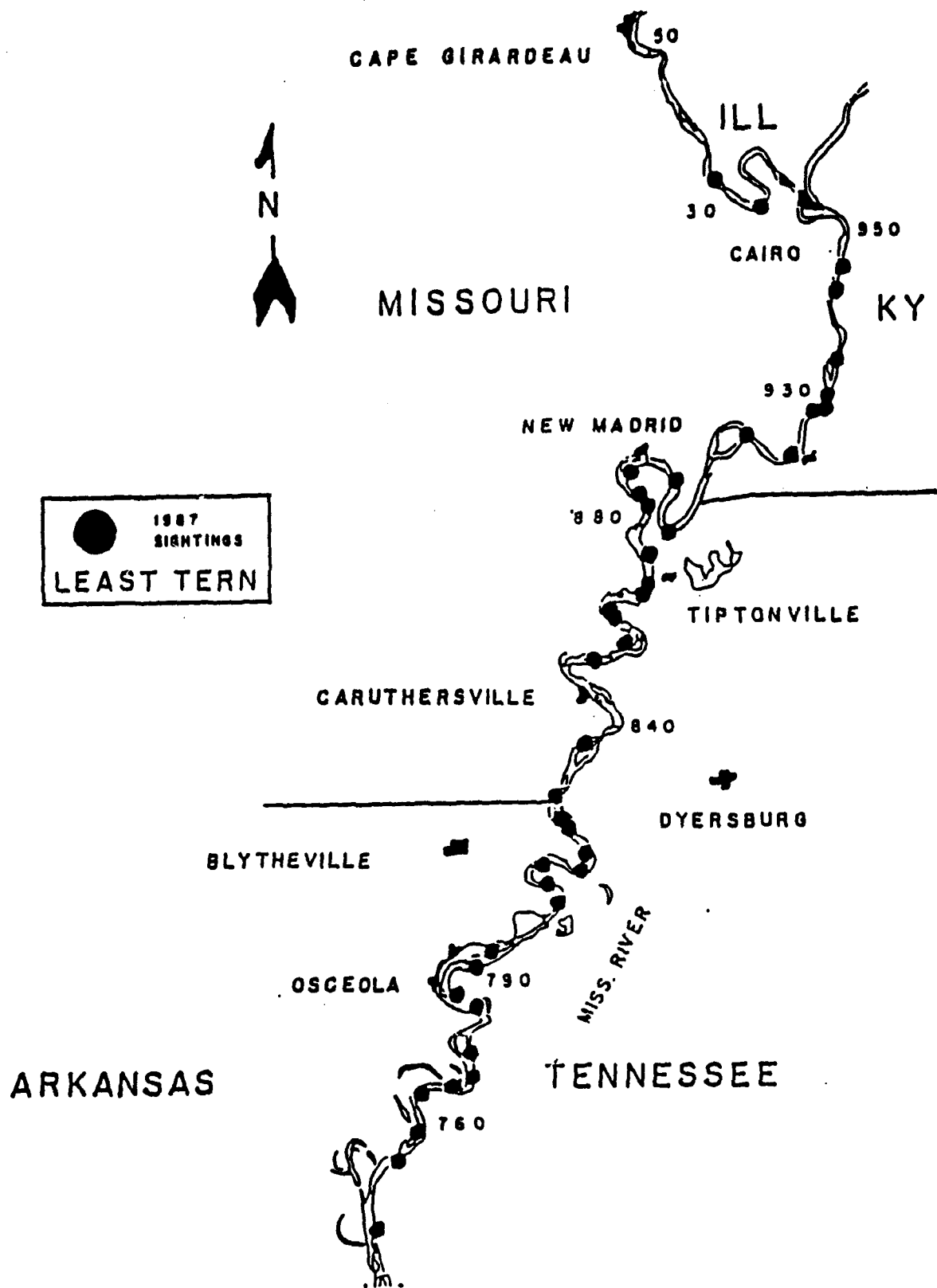


FIGURE 3.3-1: Least Tern Surveys - 1987 - Area Map of Nest Colonies on Mississippi River - Cape Girardeau, MO, to Greenville, MS

Groundwater

The majority of the water in the region is obtained from abundant groundwater resources. The Wilcox Formation, a deep, confined aquifer, is the principal source supplying water of excellent quality to the region. Irrigation wells and rural residences typically rely on water of poorer quality obtained from more shallow Quaternary deposits.

3.5 Cultural Resources

Human settlement in southeastern Missouri and northeastern Arkansas began as early as the Paleoindian period (c. 10,000 B.C.), although the first extensive remains date to the Late Archaic period (3,000 - 500 B.C.).

Late Woodland (A.D. 400-800) through Late Mississippian (A.D. 1,350-1,650) remains are particularly well-represented (Morse and Morse, 1983). Two historic Indian groups were encountered by European explorers of this area--the Quapaw, first encountered by the DeSoto expedition in the mid-16th century and the Michigamea, first encountered by Marquette in 1673. Historic settlement in the northeastern Arkansas region includes tenant farmhouses, slave cabins, logging sites, drainage ditches, and cemeteries.

An archaeological survey covering roughly 765 acres recently was completed on Eaker AFB; most of this survey concentrated in the area immediately east of the runway, although a small area west of the runway also was examined (Lafferty and Cande, 1988). Seven previously unknown prehistoric archaeological sites were located by this survey--and two prehistoric sites which had been recorded earlier were examined further (Table 3.5-1). In addition, two previously unknown historic sites were recorded by this survey, to be added to two historic sites recorded in archival sources (Table 3.5-1). Thus, in total 13 sites have been located in the vicinity of Eaker AFB. One large multi-component site, several hundred yards east-southeast of the runway, is considered very important by staff of the Arkansas Historical Preservation Program (AHPP).

3.6 Land Use

Eaker AFB lies within the city limits of Blytheville (1980 population of 23,844 people), and is bordered on the west by the City of Gosnell (1980 population of 3,215). Other urban areas near the base are generally small (populations less than 1,000 people). Land use surrounding the base consists of commercial and residential development to the east (Blytheville) and west (Gosnell) and nonirrigated production of cotton, soybeans, and winter wheat to the north and south. Industrial land uses in the area are found primarily in Blytheville and areas east toward the Mississippi River. Recreational uses nearby include the Big Lake

National Wildlife Refuge, Big Lake Wildlife Management Area, and Hornersville Swamp Wildlife Management Area (Missouri) 15 miles west of the base and various parks along the Mississippi River to the east.

Land use on and near the base is influenced by the policies of the City of Blytheville and Eaker AFB; Mississippi County does not currently have a comprehensive development plan. Blytheville has adopted a comprehensive plan which guides development within the city limits; however, Eaker AFB is exempt from these guidelines (U.S. Air Force, 1988c). The plan has encouraged residential and commercial development east of the base--away from potential accident and noise impacts associated with base operations. Agricultural development has been implemented to the north and south of the base where these hazards are greatest to the general public.

A base comprehensive plan was recently completed for Eaker AFB which provides policy guidance for a coordinated approach of the management of land, facilities, and resources to maximize mission performance and efficiency, and enhance the quality of life at the base. The plan makes recommendations for land use and development, identifies constraints to development, incorporates a preservation and enhancement plan for the environment, and identifies energy efficient techniques in architectural design for use on the base.

TABLE 3.5-1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE
VICINITY OF EAKER AFB, ARKANSAS

Site No.	Site Type	National Register Status
3MS105*	Prehistoric multicomponent village	Eligible
3MS106	Prehistoric habitation and mound	Eligible
3MS528	Prehistoric habitation	Eligible
3MS530	Prehistoric/historic habitation	Eligible
3MS527	Prehistoric (type unknown)	Potentially eligible
3MS524*	Prehistoric/historic artifact scatter	Potentially eligible
3MS556*	Buried multicomponent prehistoric artifact scatter; ceramic sherds, deer bones	Potentially eligible
3MS529	Prehistoric artifact scatter	Potentially eligible
3MS525*	Projectile point and lithic scatter	Not eligible
Sauwa Cemetery*	Historic cemetery	Not eligible
BAFB-7*	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
BAFB-8**	Historic artifact scatter	Not eligible
3MS195**	Historic agricultural field	Not eligible

Notes: *Site located onbase.

**Site located partially onbase.

3.7 Air Quality

Eaker AFB is located within the Northeast Arkansas Air Quality Control Region. The Arkansas Department of Pollution Control and Ecology (ADPCE) has jurisdiction in the region to enforce National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and other regulations established under the Clean Air Act. An air pollution emission inventory has been performed at Eaker AFB as required by AFR 19-7. This inventory was prepared in 1987 by Eaker AFB bioenvironmental engineers. Table 3.3-1 summarizes the results of the 1987 Eaker AFB pollution inventory.

TABLE 3.7-1
EAKER AFB AIR EMISSIONS
(TONS/YEAR)

	PARTICULATE MATTER	SULFUR OXIDE	NITROGEN OXIDE	HYDRO CARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE
B-52G	11.62	57.53	69.1	547.1	383.0
KC-135	2.28	5.25	31.3	127.5	179.9
TOTAL BASE	27.56	77.67	200.1	916.6	1112.7

3.8 Noise

A part of the Air Force's Air Installation Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ) concept is the development of noise contours using the day/night average sound level (Ldn) methodology. The contours are produced through an analysis of aircraft operations including both flying activities and maintenance operations. These noise contours represent land uses according to computed noise levels. A part of the criteria for siting new facilities on the base is determined by noise contours and, if required, special building codes must be adhered to. Noise contours are especially useful in preventing incompatible land usage or encroachment to the land around the installation by surrounding communities. Noise contours for Eaker AFB were recently developed and are shown in Figure 3.3-1.

3.9 Fuels

Eaker AFB primarily receives its aircraft fuel (JP-4) via a 13.5 mile long, six inch pipeline connected to the Blytheville River Rail Terminal. The terminal is located on the Mississippi River at Barfield, Arkansas. The base maintains a bulk storage facility consisting of one 840,000 gallon and one 1,260,000 gallon above ground storage tanks.

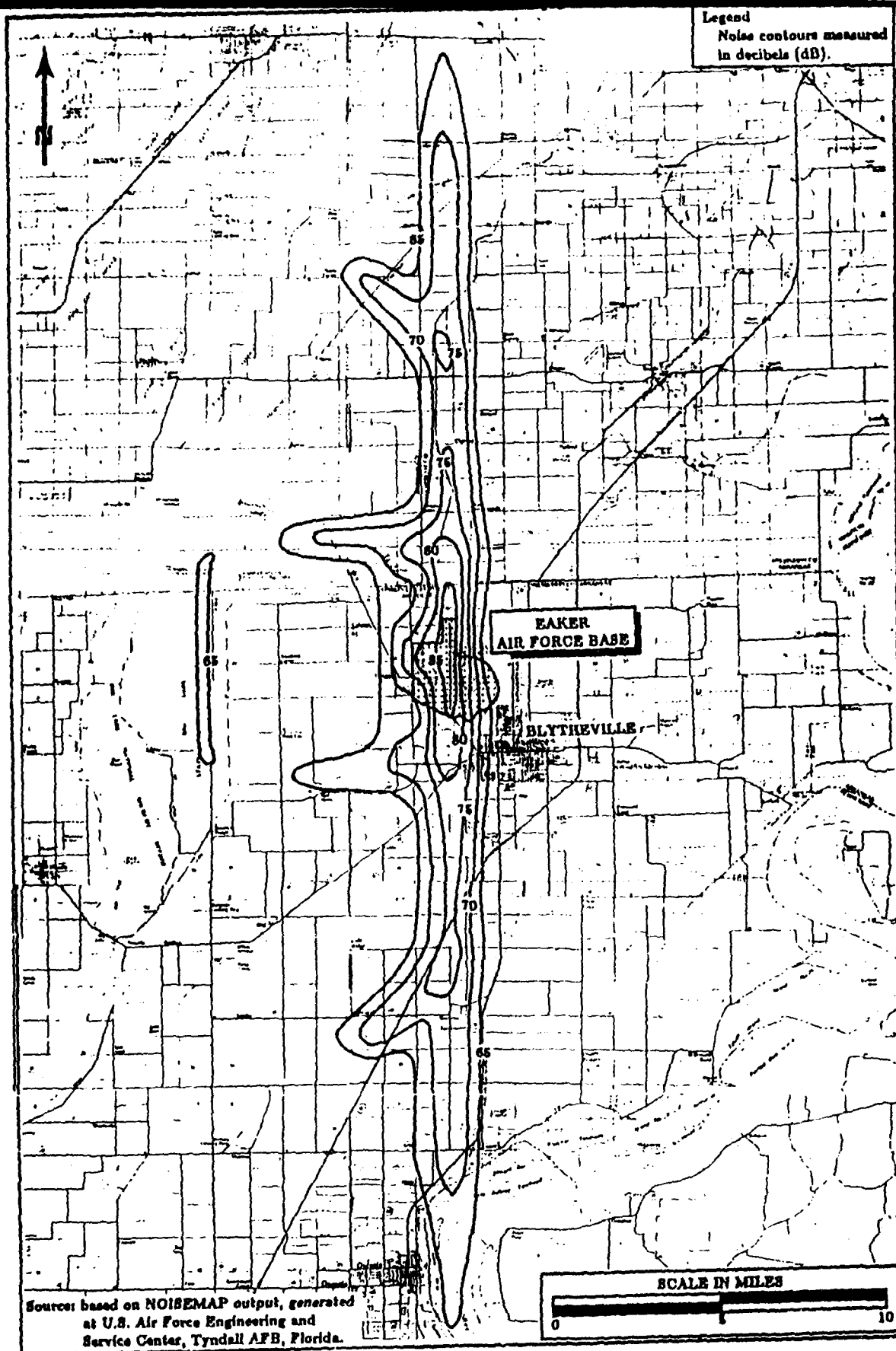


Figure 3.8-1
AICUZ NOISE CONTOURS

These bulk tanks supply JP-4 to the flightline hydrant system. Table 3.4-1 shows the fuel usage of the program aircraft for a one year period from 1 April 1986 to 1 April 1989.

TABLE 3.9-1
FUEL USAGE

<u>Aircraft</u>	<u>Quantity Used (GAL)</u>
B-52G	26,263,553
KC-135	9,241,005
TOTAL	35,504,558

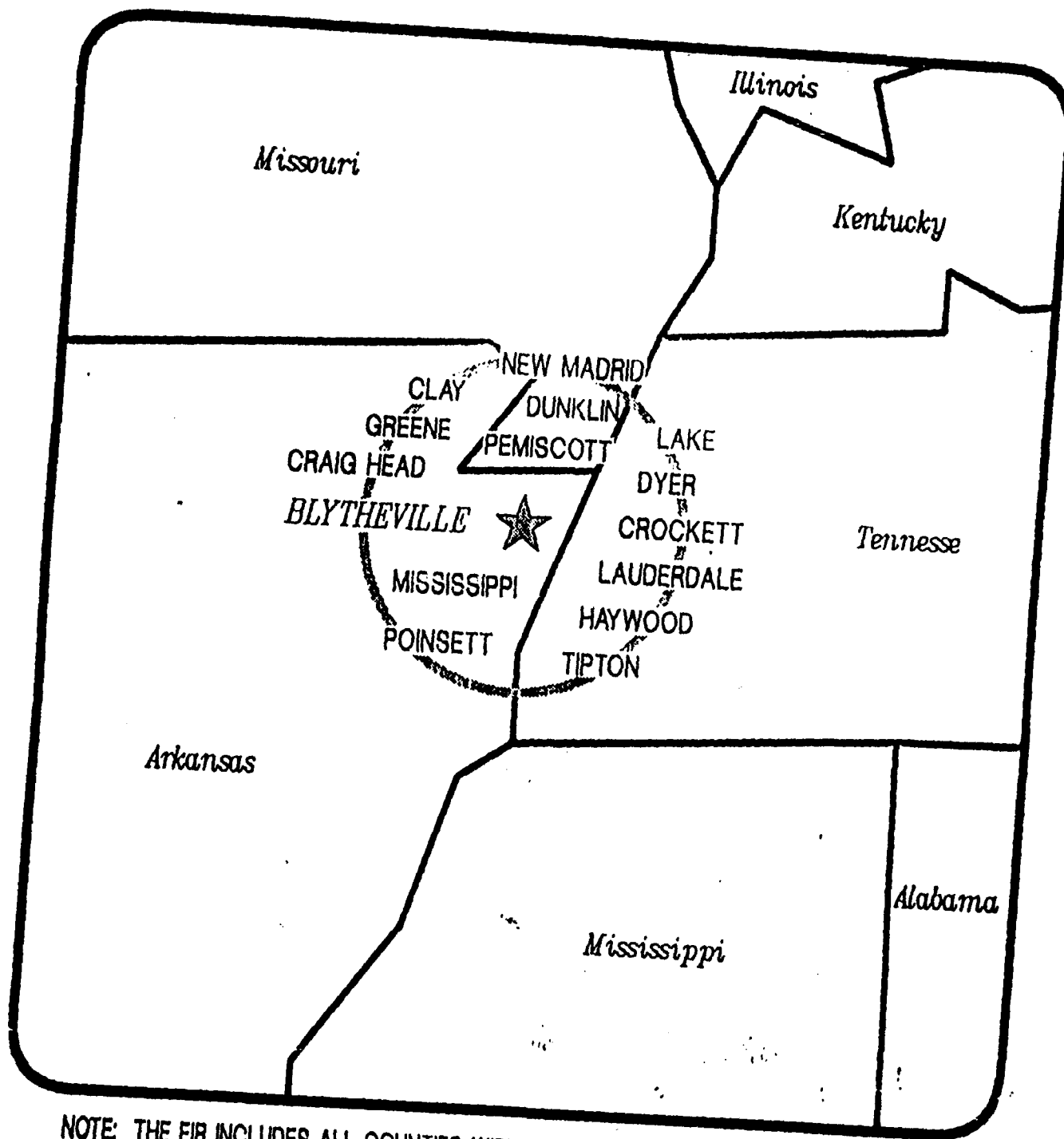
3.10 Socioeconomics

As the largest single employer in the region, Eaker AFB provides economic stability to the local region and provides jobs for some 3600 military and civilian professionals who work at the base. The "spending power" of base personnel, combined with significant base expenditures, supports additional employment of workers in the trade, services, and wholesale sectors of the regional economy. The Economic Impact Region (EIR) of Eaker AFB is defined by the fourteen counties located within a fifty mile radius of the base and falls in parts of Arkansas, Missouri, and Tennessee, as shown in Figure 3.10-1. The overall economic contributions the base makes to the EIR is known as the Total Economic Impact (TEI) and was estimated to be over 110 million dollars in FY 88. Table 3.10-1 shows the elements and their contributions that comprise Eaker AFB's TEI within the EIR.

TABLE 3.10-1

EAKER AFB TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACT
(FY 88 DOLLARS)

<u>COMPONENT</u>	<u>CONTRIBUTION</u>
Military Pay	\$ 34,931,103
Civilian Pay (AF & NAF)	5,306,754
Construction/Services	5,767,180
Materials/Supplies	<u>7,060,616</u>
TOTAL	\$ 53,065,653
Base Specific Multiplier	<u>2.0889</u>
TOTAL ECONOMIC IMPACT	\$110,848,843



NOTE: THE EIR INCLUDES ALL COUNTIES WITHIN A FIFTY MILE RADIUS OF THE BASE.

Figure 3.10.1

ECONOMIC IMPACT REGION (EIR)

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

Potential effects on the existing environment arising from implementation of the proposed force structure changes and construction of the flight simulator are discussed in this section. Impacts are evaluated and generally described as having adverse or non-adverse effects. This analysis does not attempt to consider each portion of this action independently but evaluates only the net effect after completion of the proposed action.

4.1 Soils

Soils found on Eaker AFB have low susceptibility to both wind and water erosion. Any effects due to construction of the new flight simulator will be of a short duration. No long term adverse impacts are expected to soils as a result of the proposed action.

4.2 Vegetation

Most of the area within and around the base is developed land or is used for crop production. Some destruction of ground cover will result from construction of the flight simulator but this will be only a small area. No federally-or state-listed species occur on base, consequently, no adverse impacts to vegetation are expected.

4.3 Wildlife

No destruction of habitat could occur at the base as a result of the proposed actions, therefore, no effects to wildlife resources at the base are anticipated. Federally-and state-listed wildlife species found at the base are predominantly migrant birds that are transient; no adverse impacts on sensitive species are expected.

4.4 Water Resources

The net decrease of one aircraft resulting from the proposed action will also mean a decrease in the amount of maintenance and fueling activities being performed on the operational apron. This will decrease the likelihood of accidental spills of fuels and oils that could enter both surface and groundwater. Runoff from the construction site of the flight simulator will decrease surface water quality but this will be a short-term effect. Overall, the proposed action will have a non-adverse impact on water quality due to reduced possibility of fuel spills.

4.5 Cultural Resources

No activities due to the proposed action will occur on the area of the base designated as having historical significance. Thus no impacts to cultural resources are anticipated.

4.6 Land Use

The only direct effect on base land use from the proposed action will be the development of a site for the flight simulator. This facility has been sited adjacent to another flight simulator which is in accordance with the Land Use Plan of the Base Comprehensive Plan. This is a non-adverse impact.

4.7 Air Quality

In the evaluation of the impacts of the proposed force structure changes on air quality it was determined that the retirement of two B-52Gs in a force of sixteen would be a 1/8 reduction in force. Likewise, the transfer of one KC-135 to a force of thirteen would be a 1/13 increase in force. With the assumption that B-52G activity would decrease by 1/8 and KC-135 activity increase by 1/13 we can estimate that air pollutants emitted by these aircraft would be increased or decreased proportionately. Table 4.7-1 shows that the overall effect of the proposed force structure changes will result in a reduction of Eaker AFB air pollutant emissions. This is a non-adverse effect.

TABLE 4.7-1
EFFECT OF PROPOSED ACTION
ON EAKER AFB AIR EMISSIONS (TONS/YEAR)

	PARTICULATE MATTER	SULFUR OXIDE	NITROGEN OXIDE	HYDROCARBONS	CARBON MONOXIDE
B-52G	10.17	50.34	60.4	478.7	335.0
KC-135	2.46	5.65	33.7	137.3	193.7
BASE TOTAL	26.29	70.88	193.8	858.0	1078.5
% REDUCTION	4.6	8.7	3.1	6.4	3.1

4.8 Noise

The baseline noise contours that are shown in Section 3.3 were developed from an analysis of aircraft operations at Eaker AFB. In the analysis of the impact the proposed force structure changes will have on noise it was again estimated that B-52G operations would be reduced by 1/8 and KC-135 operations increased by 1/13. This methodology has been applied to the estimated number of sorties and flying hours from Section 1.3 and is shown in Table 4.3-1. The net effect of the proposed action would be a slight reduction in both sorties flown and flying hours from FY 88 figures. Theoretically this would cause a decrease in the amount of noise generated by these aircraft but actually any decreases would probably be negligible. This would be considered a non-adverse action.

TABLE 4.8-1
ESTIMATED AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS
DUE TO FORCE STRUCTURE CHANGES

	ESTIMATED SORTIES	ESTIMATED FLYING HOURS
B-52G	860	5227
KC-135	933	3450
TOTAL	3091	10405
% REDUCTION	1.8	4.6

4.9 Fuels

In the evaluation of the impact the proposed action would have on fuel consumption at Eaker AFB it was again estimated that a force reduction of B-52Gs of 1/8 and a force increase of KC-135s of 1/13 would affect the fuel usage of these aircraft in the same manner. Using this methodology the fuel usage figures presented in Section 3.4 were adjusted and are shown in Table 4.4-1. The proposed action is shown to result in reduced fuel usage of over 2.5 million gallons. This is a non-adverse impact.

TABLE 4.9-1
ESTIMATED FUEL USAGE

<u>AIRCRAFT</u>	<u>QUANTITY USED (GAL)</u>
B-52G	22,980,609
KC-135	9,951,851
TOTAL	32,932,460

4.10 Socioeconomics

It has been determined that the retirement of two B-52Gs will result in a manning reduction of 53 military and 2 civilians in FY 90 and that the transfer of the KC-135 in FY 91 will result in a manning increase of 16 military. This net loss of personnel will result in a reduction of the Eaker AFB TEI. It is estimated that the loss of 53 military and 2 civilians would decrease the TEI by over 2.2 million dollars and the gain of 16 military the next year would increase the TEI by approximately 0.5 million dollars. Table 4.10-1 shows these estimates, the new TEI, and comparisons to the current TEI. Though the proposed action would decrease the TEI by over 1.6 million dollars, this is only a 2% reduction. Considering the size of the EIR this would be an insignificant adverse impact.

TABLE 4.10-1
EFFECT OF PROPOSED ACTION
ON TEI
(FY 88 DOLLARS)

CURRENT TEI	\$110,848,843
LOSE 53 MILITARY & 2 CIVILIANS	- \$ 2,237,834
GAIN 16 MILITARY	+ \$ 544,843
NEW TEI	\$109,155,851
% REDUCTION	2%

LIST OF PREPARERS AND CONTRIBUTORS

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